

economic growth and create the incentives to bring people back to work because the people who are losing their jobs across Pennsylvania, they do not want to know how long they can stay out of work; they want to know how quickly they can get back to work.

Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility to help create an environment where that is possible. The President has called for an economic stimulus package. This Chamber has passed one, but the Democratic majority in the other Chamber insists on bickering and wasting time when Americans need the opportunity to get back to work.

Some on the other side would like to load this up with government spending, which may be nice pork barrel politics in their district, but it will not get Americans back to work. I urge the other Chamber to adopt an economic stimulus package, and do it now.

EXPORTING OUR FUTURE

(Mr. GRAVES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, America is consistently the world's largest agricultural exporter. America generated \$50 billion in exports last year and is expected to generate another \$53 billion in exports this year. Passing Trade Promotion Authority will expand U.S. markets even further and provide a necessary step for America's continued economic growth.

Since TPA expired in 1994, U.S. agricultural exports have increasingly faced onerous trade barriers that threaten both the farm economy and our entire balance of trade.

American farmers depend on being able to export their products and crops to the rest of the world; and with 96 percent of the world's population living outside of the U.S. borders, there were billions of potential customers of our bounty. Additionally, soybean farmers in my home State of Missouri send more than 50 percent of their products overseas.

Passing H.R. 3005 will open the doors to increased exports and make it easier to forge market-opening agreements on agriculture with our trading partners. Let us pass Trade Promotion Authority and unleash the vast potential of America's agriculture sector.

PORTABLE SYSTEMS FOR DETECTION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS ON DISPLAY

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of concern all across the country and across

the world about how we can detect the evidence of chemical or biological agents in our midst.

Today for 3 hours at this very moment in the Rayburn foyer, I have assembled 19 corporations who largely with defense dollars in the past have developed real systems. These are portable systems that can be used and are being used to detect the presence of chemical or biological agents or even small nuclear agents. These devices have been paid for with taxpayer dollars. It shows that Congress has been on the cutting edge of making sure that we have the proper means of protecting our people as these kinds of threats emerge.

I would encourage my colleagues to travel to the Rayburn foyer today, and I invite the press and public to see what the American people have done with their dollars to allow us to be able to respond to the kinds of threats that America is currently experiencing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the NBC Industry Group, the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Industry Group, who has put together this assemblage of these 19 major corporations.

DEFERRED INSPECTION PROCESS IS FLAWED

(Mr. DEAL of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, each year some 75 million individuals enter the United States and are inspected at our major airports. It is estimated that about 10,000 of these have inadequate documents to justify their existence in this country, but are allowed to enter anyway under a deferred inspection system in which they are asked to report back.

Recently, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice issued a report from which I will quote the executive summary: "We found that nearly 11 percent of individuals paroled into the country under the deferred inspections process failed to appear for the completion of their inspection." That would mean some 979 individuals did not appear for their deferred inspections. It continues: "This is a conservative estimate, however, based upon the fact that we were unable to determine the outcome of 20 percent of the cases selected due to inadequate records."

They give the statistics, and they say the importance of follow-up action is evidenced by the results of our analysis which revealed that among those who failed to appear, INS inspectors identified over 50 percent as either having criminal records or immigration violations at the time of entry. They also point out that nine committed serious aggravated felonies after they were paroled into our country. They point out

that the INS continues to use this faulty information.

Mr. President, you will be in my State tonight to reassure the Nation. To make us feel secure, do something about the fiasco that exists in the INS.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. RAHALI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 363, nays 47, answered "present" 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 433]

YEAS—363

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Goodlatte
Ackerman	Coble	Gordon
Akin	Collins	Goss
Allen	Combest	Graham
Andrews	Condit	Granger
Armey	Cox	Graves
Baca	Coyne	Green (WI)
Bachus	Cramer	Greenwood
Baker	Crenshaw	Grucci
Baldacci	Crowley	Gutknecht
Baldwin	Culberson	Hall (OH)
Ballenger	Cummings	Hall (TX)
Barcia	Cunningham	Hansen
Barr	Davis (CA)	Harman
Barrett	Davis (FL)	Hart
Bartlett	Davis (IL)	Hastings (WA)
Barton	Davis, Jo Ann	Hayes
Bass	Deal	Hayworth
Becerra	DeGette	Herger
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hill
Bereuter	DeMint	Hilleary
Berkley	Deutsch	Hinchee
Berman	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Berry	Dicks	Hobson
Biggert	Dingell	Hoeffel
Billirakis	Doggett	Holden
Bishop	Dooley	Holt
Blagojevich	Doolittle	Honda
Blumenauer	Doyle	Hooley
Blunt	Dreier	Horn
Boehlert	Duncan	Hostettler
Boehner	Dunn	Houghton
Bonilla	Edwards	Hoyer
Bono	Ehlers	Hunter
Boswell	Ehrlich	Hyde
Boucher	Emerson	Inslee
Boyd	Engel	Isakson
Brady (TX)	Eshoo	Israel
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Issa
Brown (OH)	Evans	Istook
Brown (SC)	Everett	Jackson (IL)
Bryant	Farr	Jackson-Lee
Buyer	Fattah	(TX)
Callahan	Ferguson	Jenkins
Calvert	Flake	John
Camp	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)
Cannon	Foley	Johnson (IL)
Cantor	Forbes	Johnson, E. B.
Capito	Fossella	Johnson, Sam
Capps	Frank	Jones (NC)
Cardin	Frelinghuysen	Jones (OH)
Carson (IN)	Gallegly	Kanjorski
Carson (OK)	Gekas	Kaptur
Castle	Gibbons	Keller
Chabot	Gilchrest	Kelly
Chambliss	Gillmor	Kennedy (RI)
Clay	Gilman	Kerns
Clayton	Gonzalez	Kildee
Clement	Goode	Kind (WI)

King (NY)	Northup	Shaw
Kingston	Norwood	Shays
Kirk	Nussle	Sherman
Klecza	Obey	Sherwood
Knollenberg	Ortiz	Shimkus
Kolbe	Osborne	Shows
LaFalce	Otter	Shuster
LaHood	Owens	Simmons
Lampson	Oxley	Simpson
Langevin	Pallone	Skeen
Lantos	Pascrell	Skelton
Largent	Pastor	Slaughter
Larsen (WA)	Paul	Smith (MI)
Larson (CT)	Payne	Smith (NJ)
LaTourette	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Leach	Pence	Smith (WA)
Lee	Peterson (PA)	Snyder
Levin	Petri	Solis
Lewis (CA)	Phelps	Souder
Lewis (GA)	Pickering	Spratt
Lewis (KY)	Pitts	Stark
Linder	Platts	Stearns
Lipinski	Pombo	Stump
Lucas (KY)	Pomeroy	Sununu
Lucas (OK)	Portman	Tanner
Luther	Price (NC)	Tauscher
Lynch	Pryce (OH)	Tauzin
Maloney (NY)	Putnam	Taylor (NC)
Manzullo	Quinn	Terry
Markey	Rahall	Thomas
Mascara	Rangel	Thornberry
Matheson	Regula	Thune
Matsui	Rehberg	Thurman
McCarthy (MO)	Reyes	Tiahrt
McCarthy (NY)	Reynolds	Tiberi
McCollum	Rivers	Tierney
McCrery	Rodriguez	Toomey
McHugh	Roemer	Towns
McInnis	Rogers (KY)	Turner
McIntyre	Rogers (MI)	Udall (CO)
McKeon	Rohrabacher	Upton
McKinney	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
Meehan	Ross	Vitter
Meek (FL)	Rothman	Walden
Meeks (NY)	Roukema	Walsh
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Wamp
Mica	Royce	Watkins (OK)
Millender-	Rush	Watson (CA)
McDonald	Ryan (WI)	Watt (NC)
Miller, Dan	Ryun (KS)	Watts (OK)
Miller, Gary	Sanchez	Waxman
Miller, Jeff	Sanders	Weiner
Mink	Sandlin	Weldon (FL)
Mollohan	Sawyer	Weldon (PA)
Moran (VA)	Saxton	Wexler
Morella	Schakowsky	Wicker
Murtha	Schiff	Wilson
Myrick	Schrock	Wolf
Nadler	Scott	Woolsey
Napolitano	Sensenbrenner	Wu
Neal	Serrano	Wynn
Nethercutt	Sessions	Young (FL)
Ney	Shadegg	

NAYS—47

Aderholt	Hoekstra	Riley
Baird	Hulshof	Sabo
Borski	Kennedy (MN)	Schaffer
Brady (PA)	Kucinich	Stenholm
Capuano	Latham	Strickland
Costello	LoBiondo	Stupak
Crane	McDermott	Sweeney
DeFazio	McGovern	Taylor (MS)
English	McNulty	Thompson (CA)
Filner	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)
Ford	Moore	Udall (NM)
Green (TX)	Moran (KS)	Visclosky
Gutierrez	Oberstar	Waters
Hastings (FL)	Olver	Weller
Hefley	Peterson (MN)	Whitfield
Hilliard	Ramstad	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancred

NOT VOTING—21

Bonior	Delahunt	Lofgren
Burr	DeLay	Lowey
Burton	Frost	Maloney (CT)
Conyers	Ganske	Ose
Cooksey	Gephardt	Radanovich
Cubin	Jefferson	Trafigant
Davis, Tom	Kilpatrick	Young (AK)

□ 1106

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3061, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OBEY moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 3061, be instructed to insist on the House position to provide no less than a total of \$51,749,765,000 for the Department of Education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7, rule XXII, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this motion is very straightforward. It says the conferees should bring back a conference report for the Labor-HHS appropriations conference that includes House-passed levels for education.

As I think we all know, the President's budget provided for a 5.6 percent increase in education funding over the previous year. That contrasted to an average of a 13 percent increase in each of the previous 5 years. The bill that the House passed contained a 17 percent increase over last year, and that passed by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 373 to 43.

The bill passed by the other body, in contrast, does not provide the funding levels we need for education. It falls \$525 million short of the House level. The House bill provides \$7.7 billion for special education part b State grants, which is \$375 million more than the Senate. The House bill provides \$10.5 billion for title I grants, \$300 million more than the Senate. For teacher-

quality activities, the House bill is \$135 million over the Senate. The House bill for bilingual education provides \$700 million, which is \$100 million more than the Senate. It has a variety of other programs in the education area but the House provides more adequate support than does the Senate bill, in my view.

Now, we all know that money alone does not produce quality education, but one cannot provide quality education without money. I think our bill, the bill that passed the House, is a very strong effort to do that.

Also we have to keep the door open for higher education to families from all across the country. The problem we face is that we provided a major increase for Pell Grants in the bill that passed the House; but we are now told that because of the deteriorating economy, with more students enrolled in college than expected and the like, that all of the increase that the House provided will be needed just to maintain the current maximum grant level of \$3,750 per student. In other words, we will have to come up with even more money for Pell Grants, or college students will get no increase at all for their grant award for this year.

So this motion simply instructs the conferees on this bill to provide no less than the level of resources for education that the House has already agreed to. I would urge adoption of the motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has outlined a number of the good features of this bill. I totally agree with the motion to instruct. I think it reflects H.R. 1, which passed this body overwhelmingly. The numbers track.

It also reflects the President's priorities. The Office of Management and Budget is happy with the bill that we have. They feel that it is a very fiscally responsible bill.

It also has a number of features, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has touched on them, but a couple I might mention include the Reading First Program. It is a new program that the President has supported strongly with \$900-plus million. Reading is vital, as we all recognize; and also it has additional funding for the programs to improve and provide assistance and help teachers to enable them to better serve the students.

□ 1115

I think all of us agree that teacher quality is the heart and soul of a good school system. I am pleased that we do have language in here to support things like the Troops-to-Teachers, a relatively new program, but one that offers great promise in meeting the